

OXFORD OBSERVER.

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NO. 12.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Oxford County Temperance Society, at their Anniversary held at Bethel, July 5, 1831.

To the members of Oxford County Temperance Society,

BRETHREN—Your Executive Committee once more rejoice to meet you at the celebration of our anniversary. If there be any thing congenial to the finer emotions of a benevolent heart, it is found in the association of kindred spirits, all inspired with the love of their fellow men, uniting their minds and feelings in pursuit of new sources of happiness, and seeking new ways and means of banishing suffering and distress.—Here it is that the coruscations of intellect are brightest; the excited sensibilities purest, and the soul most amply fitted for the exercise of many of its important duties. Here it is that, by the communion of our social affections and by the interchange of sentiments, the griefs and pains of life are dissipated away, and the joys and pure pleasures are gathered and distributed anew. Nor will the imagination be extravagant if it wings its way from scenes like this, to those of another sphere, where saints and angels are assembled round the throne of the Most High.

The cause in which we are engaged, opens a wide field for the indulgence of all the sympathies of the heart, and all the powers of the mind. While we are led by the one to weep over the sufferings of so many of our fellow beings, we are stimulated by the other to the pursuit of measures for their relief.

Among all the obstacles that cross the path of the philanthropist, none are more frequent, and few are of such magnitude, as intemperance. It meets him in his public course, and in his private walks; roaring itself in hostile and open opposition, or disguisedly seeking to lure him into danger. It follows him in all his movements, laying waste the works of his benevolence, and spreading desolation around him. Around the philanthropist, therefore, it is the duty of all good men to rally, giving him countenance and support. In combat with such a monster the individual prowess seldom gains the victory. The united force of many is necessary for the warfare. In this warfare, we have enlisted as volunteers, not for a single campaign, but during the war; a war of continual enterprise and ceaseless conflict. And how, fellow soldier, how stands the cause? During the campaign just now ended, what victories have we won?—What conquests have we made? What prisoners have we taken? What friends have we rescued from the enemy? And what of our country have we successfully defended against his desolating power? Can you point to a solitary field of battle where he has not been triumphant? If not, what is the cause? Are we cowards? Have any deserted to the enemy? Have we traitors in our camp? Or is it that the spirit of patriotism, with which we entered the service, having become cold and inert, has left us to become almost the willing subjects of the enemy; or at least the silent lookers-on, while the inhabitants of the land are giving in their adhesion to his cause and paying tribute to his claims.

But without the use of a figure, we would say, that while we feel happy that something has been done in furtherance of our grand design, we are constrained to add, we are sorry so much has been left undone. We know not that the cause of temperance is, or has been on the retrograde in this County; but we do believe it is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the listlessness and want of active zeal in a large number of its friends, that it has made no more progress. We are sensible that this indifference is owing in no small degree, to the very magnitude of the evil and its constant presence: for man will sometimes become so habituated to circumstances and situations intrinsically of high import, as to be totally regardless of them. But this, although it may explain the cause presents no excuse for our indifference in the enterprise in which we are engaged. We should rather keep a recollection of the circumstance awake in our minds, that it might not bear down our resolution and cut short our perseverance.

Indeed we have great duties to perform. We are participants in a mighty work of rescuing millions of our fellow mortals from destruction, and restoring thousands and thousands from the deepest misery to peace and joy, and happiness.

Among the more prominent objects that draw our attention we find that two thirds of all the crimes committed in the United States have had their beginnings and inducement in intemperance; throwing aside then the immensity of evil, separate from crime, to be avoided by the suppression of intemperance, how vastly important is our undertaking in relation to crime alone. If, by destroying

this monster, we could prevent two thirds of all the crimes, that would otherwise be committed, surely no upright man could hesitate to join in the noble undertaking.

Pursuing the inquiry, we find, in the expense of crimes through the Union, there is very nearly the same proportion deriving its cause from intemperance; it being \$5,911,168, or very nearly two-thirds of the whole amount. This sum, though of infinitely less importance than the amount of other evils, is indeed worth saving. It is an indirect tax of three dollars on every taxable inhabitant in the United States.

And still further pursuing the subject, we discover by competent data, that there is the like proportion of pauperism, derived from intemperance. About two-thirds of all the paupers of the Union, become so, by excessive drinking; and it follows consequently, that two-thirds of all the expense of paupers, is from the same cause, the amount being estimated at \$2,534,000, which added to the expense of intemperance by crimes, makes \$8,445,168, total direct expense of intemperance in the United States by pauperism and crimes committed under its influence; or about \$4 to every taxable inhabitant.

Next in our unwelcome progress, we meet a funeral procession bearing some thirty-thousand of our fellow mortals to the tomb; the sad victims of this fell destroyer for the last short year, many of them "cut off even in the blossom of their sin, unhousehold, disappointed, un-annealed:—no reckoning made, but sent to their account with all their imperfections on their heads." The lives of 30,000 of our fellow creatures, thus annually sacrificed, brings us to the serious consideration—how far, we, by our negligence of our duty, have been accessary to this immense mortality; and how far, by our future faithfulness, we may diminish it. In looking for the primary cause of this great destruction of human life, we find it arising from the circumstance, that 52,000,000 gallons of ardent spirit are annually consumed in the United States; which is 4 gallons to every inhabitant. When we deduct from the whole population, the large proportion who consume but a small quantity, and the respectable number who use none at all, we can readily perceive a sufficient cause for such destruction among that number who must consume the residue. Estimating the cost of the poison at \$2,000,000 dollars, it would require an assessment of \$16, on every taxable citizen to pay it. Adding this sum to the items before stated, we find the sum of \$20, annually levied on every taxable citizen of this country to pay the first cost of intemperance; the incidental charges and all pecuniary contingencies probably amounting to double that sum. The moral evil is beyond all computation.

But the statistics of the temperance enterprize exhibit much that is pleasing as well as much that is otherwise. We find that there are in the United States 3000 societies, established for the promotion of temperance, and that there are upwards of 300,000 members, belonging to the same.

One thousand distilleries have ceased their operations and 3000 merchants and 100 Inn-keepers have discontinued the sale of ardent spirit; and what is still more cheering, 3000 drunkards have been effectually reformed. As a drawback to this however, it must be added, that a larger number who had begun a reformation, have returned to their wallowing, being enticed by the unprincipled around them, as well as by their own appetites.

In the State of Massachusetts, we are told by the Solicitor General, that crimes have greatly diminished in number, of late, the cause of which, he attributes to the progress of temperance, through the agency of Temperance Societies. We have good reasons for believing the same consequences are resulting from the same cause throughout the Union.

In the town of Lee, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the County of Berkshire, there is not a store, house, hut nor hovel, where ardent spirit is kept for sale.

It appears that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing thro' the New York market for domestic consumption, has been 1,461,718 gallons, costing about as many dollars, being a falling off of more than 58 per cent. In domestic spirit it has been about 2,000,000 gallons, cost five hundred thousand dollars, the whole making a saving to the community of nearly 2,000,000 dollars.

Number of members of Temperance Societies in New York, 100,000. Number of total abstainers, not members, 100,000. Adding all those under their control, their children, servants &c. the Committee believe the whole number under the influence of the Reform in New York to be nearly half a million.

In our own State, we believe temperance is a growing virtue—that it is indi-

genous to the soil, and needs only its proper cultivation to grow to perfection, and every where cover, enrich and beautify the land. It has however, till of late, been left to a careless an improvident husbandry; thorns have sprung up and choked it, and all kinds of ugly weeds have drawn its nourishment away.

From many parts of the State we have cheering information. In many towns the cause has been signal triumph. North Yarmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Baldwin, Lewiston, Danville, Cumberland, Raymond, Minot, Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port, Deer Isle, Blue Hill, Sedgewick, Bucksport, Hamden, Brewer, Warren, Bath, Waldoport, Phippsburg, and Damariscotta, have all done great honor to the cause of temperance, humanity and themselves.

We cannot refrain from specially noticing the towns of Machias, East Machias and Machias Port, for their distinguished merits in this great enterprise. Before the reformation began, there were consumed in those towns, which contained a population of 2770 inhabitants, 19,430 gallons of ardent spirit annually. At this time, it is only at the rate of 463 gallons annually. There were formerly 31 retailers of ardent spirit—now there are none. In one of these towns 24 drunkards have been reformed; another voted with only one dissenting voice, not to license retailers for the present year to sell spirit to be drunk in their shops.

In the last highly respectable report of Cumberland County Temperance Society, we read that "from an examination of official documents, and from other authentic information, it is ascertained that the importation of ardent spirit has rapidly decreased for three years, amounting now to only half as much as three years ago, and that the domestic manufacture has diminished in a like proportion; so that in the cost of the article, there is an annual saving to the nation of \$15,000,000.

By a comparison of facts, collected from various parts of the State, it is safe to infer, that the quantity of ardent spirit consumed in Maine, has been reduced two thirds in 3 years. Before the reformation commenced, there were, at least 10,000 inebriates in Maine, and 1000 deaths annually by intemperance. It has been ascertained that in 12 towns in Maine, having a population of 21,597, eighty-four drunkards are known to have been reformed. Admitting the same reform over the whole State, then 1555 drunkards would have been reformed in Maine.

In regard to our own County, the special field of our labors, where our local interests concentrate, and our anxieties attach themselves to a thousand objects, we are unfortunately, too little acquainted. Inquiries have been addressed to individuals in every town in the County by means of circular letters, asking information on the subject of temperance, but from causes not known to your committee, answers have been received only from the towns of Weld, Rumford, Sumner, Waterford and Bethel.

In Weld, before remarkably temperate, there has been a decrease in the use of ardent spirit; and a little further decrease, it would seem, would cast it out forever; as there are but few families who use it, half the people are total abstainers; no ardent spirit is sold in the town. Two or three inebriates are reformed. The people of Weld are deserving of much praise for their commendable progress in the cause of temperance.

In Sumner, the decrease in the use of ardent spirit for the past year is supposed to be one fifth. One inebriate has been reformed. About 75 persons practice total abstinence; no special progress or retrogradation in the cause.

In Rumford, it is to be regretted, no decrease in the use of ardent spirit is reported. The number of dealers in the article has increased from 7 to 10; no case of reform; from 40 to 50 practice entire abstinence and the number increasing. Three families receive assistance from the town in consequence of intemperance, and there have been two deaths from the same cause. It is said, there are drunkards who (as they do in most other places) glory in their shame, but there is a promise of better things from the fact that 2 buildings have been raised without the hindrance of rum.

In Hebron there is an auxiliary society which lately held their anniversary, at which some evidence was exhibited of a proper degree of interest in the cause, but more of neglect and inattention even by its professed friends.

Livermore auxiliary society held their anniversary on the 20th ult., when a very respectable assembly evinced a hearty interest in the cause, and on that occasion their society was increased from 60 to 100 members who appear to be genuine cold water folks.

In Buckfield, a meeting house has been raised without the use of ardent spirit. Two cases of reformation.

In Waterford temperance is doing well. At a late meeting of their society, after an able address, 30 new members were added, making the number 200.—A correct view of the principles of total abstinence is becoming more and more realized. Many farmers do all their work in winter and summer, in wet and dry weather, in the water and on the land, and buildings erected, without rum.

From many parts of the State we have cheering information. In many towns the cause has been signal triumph. North Yarmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Baldwin, Lewiston, Danville, Cumberland, Raymond, Minot, Machias, East Machias and Machias Port, Deer Isle, Blue Hill, Sedgewick, Bucksport, Hamden, Brewer, Warren, Bath, Waldoport, Phippsburg, and Damariscotta, have all done great honor to the cause of temperance, humanity and themselves.

From many parts of the State we have cheering information. In many towns the cause has been signal triumph.

oe; Weld, Berlin, Carthage, No. 1 first range, No. 3 second range, Township E, and Nos. 1, third and fourth ranges, one; Greenwood, Newry, Gilford, Riley, Bachelor's Grant, Township D, Andover West surplus, Holmes, and Nos. 5, first and second ranges, one."

1. Admitting the Legislature had the right to class "plantations not duly organized," the aforesaid apportionment is unconstitutional, because the above classes are not equally formed by any ruling number, according to the constitution.—The population of some of the classes may be seen in the following table.

	Pop.
Buckfield	1509
Bethel	1620
Dixfield 890, Peru 666, Mexico 344, No. 7 122, No. 8 200, No. 2 211,	2433
Hartford 1297, Sumner 1099, Chandler's Gore 60,	2456

Considering the Constitution so very explicit against the classification of "plantations not duly organized," the writer does not think it necessary to give the population of all the classes including the population of "plantations not duly organized," as he has done in the numbers upon Hancock and Penobscot. In order that the reader may see, that the classes are not equally formed by any ruling number according to the constitution, the population of four classes is exhibited. The Dixfield class consists of three towns, one organized and two unorganized plantations. The two towns, Dixfield and Peru contain 1528 inhabitants, forty seven more than the population of Buckfield, as may be seen by an inspection of the census or the foregoing table.

In this town there are 22 confirmed, habitual drunkards, and 6 occasional drunkards. If this town be a fair specimen for the County, then there are in the County 513 confirmed drunkards and 186 occasional drunkards. And in the year 1829 there was consumed 65,170 gallons of ardent spirit at the probable expense of \$15,000, which is over 8 dollars to every taxable inhabitant of the County. Probably this amount is now considerably diminished.

This, then, Brethren, is the sketch which we have hastily drawn from our few materials to present before you. It exhibits little that is lovely and of good report: but scanty as it is, it offers much for the serious consideration of the political economist, the philosopher, the philanthropist and the Christian:—and we know not why all these should not come forward to aid us in our important service. Even the selfish worldling, if his itching palms be not daily quieted by the profits of an unwholesome commerce in ardent spirit, must find it for his interest to support us.

And now, Brethren, we finally conclude our report by suggesting to the Society the propriety of changing the times of our anniversary, from the 4th of July, as now intended, to some day in September.

We believe that the anniversary of our national independence ought to be celebrated as a political jubilee exclusively, and by all classes of men. We think no business, pleasures, or exercises ought to be instituted, that may come in conflict with the exercises of that day. We believe those exercises ought to be had in a sober, dignified and spirited manner, uncontaminated with the noisy carousal, inflated boasting, and vulgar intemperance that now so usually accompany them. To effect this, we believe that men of our views in this particular, ought to take an active interest in such performances, that they might thereby, as much as possible, control them to more consistent and decent manner—thereby rendering our great civic festival a means of enlightening & purifying rather than of darkening and degrading the people.

We wish all who associate with us to be the real and sincere friends to the rights of man, and our free institutions. Such men are generally the friends of temperance and will deem it a duty to attend as well at the festivities of our national birth day as at the anniversary of our own society. And while both are held on the same day, many, probably the larger number, would incline to join the political celebration. In either case, the evil consequence is evident. Should they deem it duty to participate in the political celebration, we lose the pleasure of their society and their influence. Should they be driven thence by the gross improprieties practiced on such occasions, to participate with us in more rational enjoyments at our assemblies, then that celebration, having lost the influence of those most able and willing to preserve our political holiday safe and unimpaired, will sink to deeper degradation. Thus we should find our grand object so far counteracted, and an institution that ought to be made to enlighten us in political wisdom and inspire us with patriotic zeal, be made to demoralize and degrade and to become a still greater cause of intemperance than it now is.

Our national anniversary, whether regarded in a political or moral point of view, is of vast importance; and the utmost energy and wisdom of the people should be put in exercise to preserve the principles that gave it origin, pure and uncontaminated. We profess to lead men to adopt a better course of moral habits. Let us not then withdraw, or attempt to withdraw all such as would believe and act with us, from the exercises of that important day and leave them to the control of those who will abuse them.

POLITICAL.

The Gerrymander vs. The Constitution.

No. 19.

According to the resolve, "seventeen representatives are apportioned to the County of Oxford, as follows: Paris, one; Livermore, one; Turner, one; Norway, one; Bethel, one; Buckfield, one; Hiram (1026) Porter (841); Brownfield (936) Denmark (954); Fryburg (1352) Lovell (97) Fryburg Ad- dition and Academy Grant (239) 2388 Waterford (1123) Sweden (487) Albany (387); Rumford (1123) Woodstock (573) Andover (399) Hamlin and Ward's Gore (204) 2299 Hartford (1297) Sumner (1019) 2396 Canton (759) Jay (1276) 2035 Weld (766) Berlin (452) Can-
hage [333] No. 1. Range first [223] 1804 Dixfield [890] Peru [666] Mexico [344] No. 8, [200] 2100 Greenwood (694) Newry (345) Gil- lead (377) 1416 Hebron [915] Oxford (1101) 2018

4. Under this view of the subject the fourth objection is, because the Districts are very unequal in size, ranging from

1416 to 2455, as may be seen by an inspection of the table. Here is a variation of 1039 in the population of the districts.

5. The ruling number for the County was not ascertained, and there the Representatives apportioned among "the towns and plantations duly organized" by that number "according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution. For if it was, what was it? The Constitution says "in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small, to apportion all the Representa-

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tives to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished, as to give the number of Representatives according to the rule and proportion." This subject was not inquired into, for if it was, the ruling number must have been diminished to fourteen hundred and sixteen, otherwise Greenwood, Newry, and Gilead would not have been the ruling number, and could not have had a Representative "according to the rule and proportion." But on this supposition Fryeburg and Lovell having 2049 inhabitants, have more than the ruling number, and would be entitled to a Representative in themselves; yet on the same supposition are Woodstock, Hamlin's Gore and Howard's Gore, annexed to the district contrary to the constitution. On the same supposition Rumford and Andover with a population of 2525, have more than the ruling number, and would be entitled to a Representative in themselves; yet on the same supposition are Woodstock, Hamlin's Gore and Howard's Gore, annexed to the district contrary to the constitution. On the same supposition Waterford and Sweden with a joint population of 1610, have the ruling number in themselves, and would be entitled to a Representative without Albany; yet is Albany annexed to the district by the Resolve. On the same supposition—Weld, Berlin, and Carthage with a joint population of 1581, would be entitled to a Representative; yet is No. 1, first Range, unequally annexed to the district by the Resolve. On the same supposition Dixfield and Peru would be entitled to a Representative in themselves, yet Mexico and No. 8 are unequally annexed to the district by the *Gerrymander*, contrary to the constitution.

But again on the other hand, if the ruling number was ascertained, it must have been increased to 2115 at least; otherwise, Fryeburg, Lovell and Fryeburg Addition, with a joint population of 2214, would have had the ruling number without Fryeburg Academy Grant, and would have been entitled to a representative accordingly; yet Fryeburg Academy Grant is annexed to the district, contrary to the constitution. But if it required 2215 inhabitants for a representative, then why were Representatives severally assigned to the towns of Norway, Bethel and Buckfield, and to the Greenwood, Waterford, Hiram, Denmark, Canton, Hebron, Dixfield and Berlin districts? none of these districts contain 2215 inhabitants. Thus we see no ruling number whatever will answer the purpose of the party and explain the apportionment in the county of Oxford.

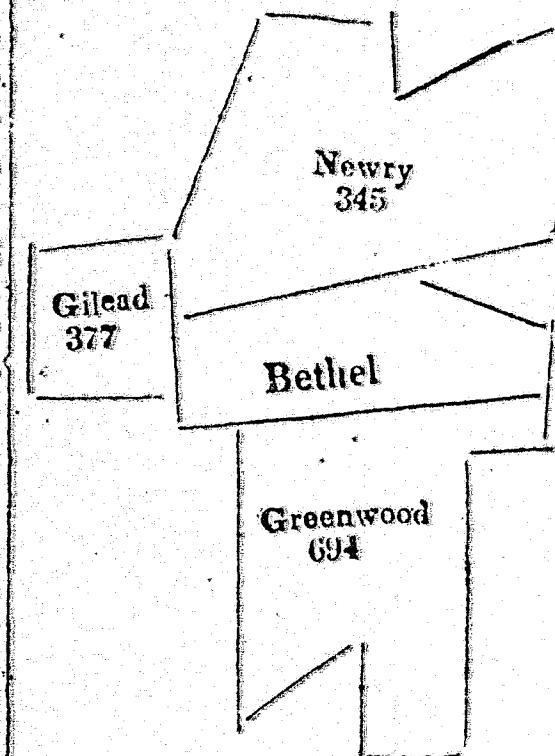
6. "The towns and plantations *duly organized*, not having the ruling number of inhabitants were not classed into districts containing that number," according to the Constitution. It will presently be shewn, that the number "fifteen hundred was too small to apportion all the Representatives to the county of Oxford, that it should have been increased to seventeen hundred and twenty five, so as to give the number of Representative according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution. This will appear by a practical apportionment of the county, "according to the rule and proportion," commencing with seventeen hundred and twenty five for the ruling number. The Norway, Bethel, Buckfield and Greenwood districts, do not contain "that number," as may be seen by an inspection of the census or the foregoing table. On the other hand the Andover, Dixfield, and Fryeburg districts are unreasonably and unjustly increased beyond "that number," more than is necessary, contrary to the Constitution. We may subtract Fryeburg Addition and Fryeburg Academy Grant from the Fryeburg district, No. 8 from the Dixfield district, and Woodstock from the Andover district, and still those districts would contain the ruling number of inhabitants, or seventeen hundred and twenty five, as may be seen by an inspection of the foregoing table.

7. The towns and plantations *duly organized*, not having the ruling number of inhabitants for the county, or seventeen hundred and twenty five, are not classed into districts as "conveniently as may be," according to the constitution; but some of the classes or districts are very inconveniently formed, as may be seen by an inspection of the map. The Greenwood class is formed of the three towns, Greenwood, Gilead, and Newry, branching out from the town of Bethel in the centre, which entirely cuts them off, as may be seen by an inspection of the map. As the Dutton class in Penobscot has been christened the "Jackson Hammar," I may be allowed to call this class or district, if it can be called a district, the Jackson Cerberus.

The three towns form three heads—one may represent the Calhoun Jackson republican party—the second the Van Buren Jackson republican party—and the third, the real Jackson Jackson republican party. The substratum, or body of this creature, would seem to be in the centre, but this is not the fact, for the body or centre which is Bethel, does not belong to this "three headed dog," and therefore the whole animal or spirit, as Milton formerly represented him under the name of Satan, is extremely light, weighing only fourteen hundred and sixteen. The Dixfield class is also a very

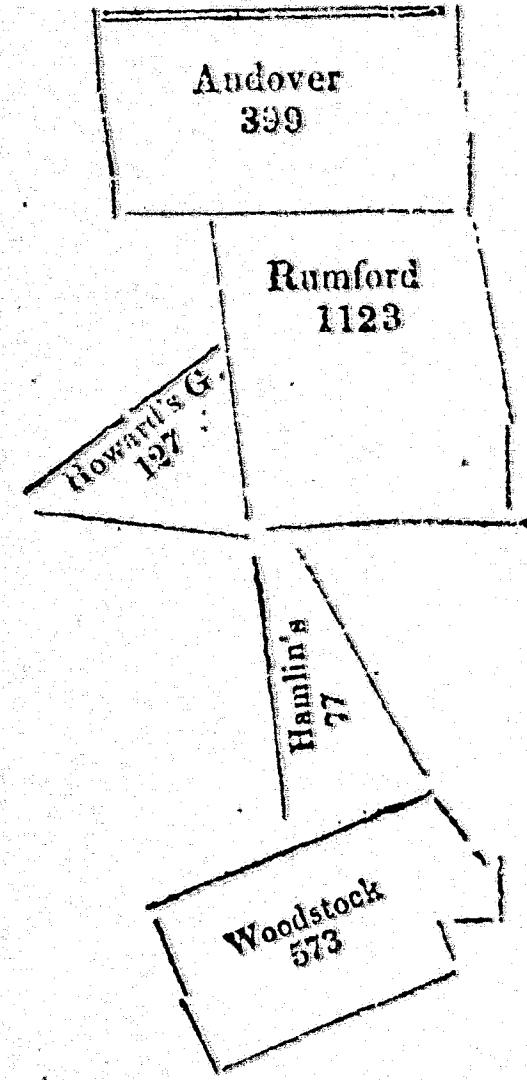
inconvenient class, containing a very large number of inhabitants, laying aside No. 2 and No. 7, which are unorganized plantations. This class may not be improperly compared to a flatiron and press board—the former pointing to the latter. The Andover-class is also a very inconvenient and very large class, but the deformity of its shape is such, that neither heaven, earth, nor the regions of the dead, will furnish my imagination with any thing, to which it can be compared.

No. 1.—Jackson Cerberus.



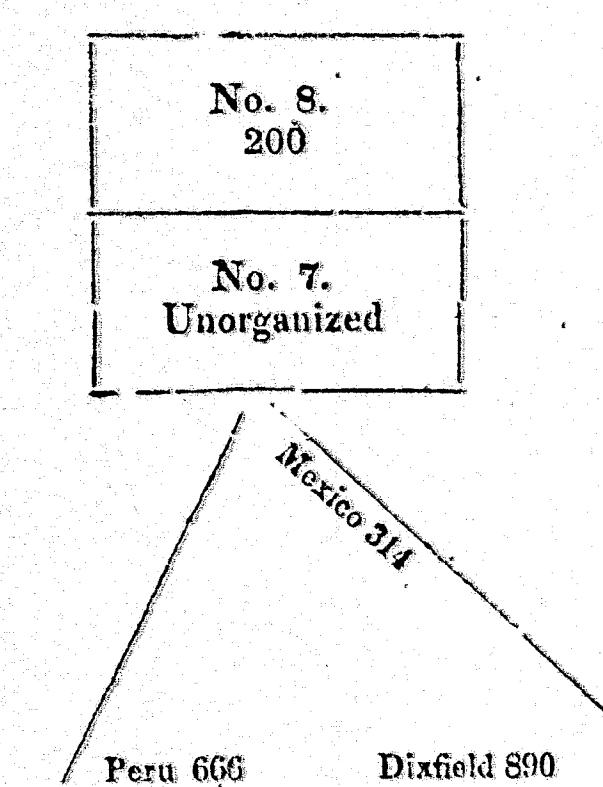
Total of the Class—1416.

No. 2.—Names.



Total population—2299.

No. 3.—Flat Iron and Press Board.



Total population—2100.

That these figures give a tolerably accurate view of these three districts, may be seen by an inspection of the map. It has been previously shown, that two of these districts are unconstitutionally formed, because if part of the district was left out of the class, still the remainder would contain the ruling number 1725. On the other hand it has been shown that neither Bethel nor the Greenwood class contains the ruling number 1725; of course, neither of them was entitled to a representative. The remedy proposed for all these evils, is to give a representative to Dixfield, Peru and Mexico, the three towns in the flat iron; unite No. 8 with Andover, Rumford and Howard's Gore; unite Hamlin's Grant and Woodstock with Sumner; unite Bethel with Newry, and to assign Greenwood a separate representation agreeably to the determination of said town. All the classes would be then equally and constitutionally formed, as may be seen in the table below. Peru, Dixfield, and Mexico contain 1900 inhabitants without No. 8. No 8 would be much better accommodated to be classed with Andover, which lies southwest, than with Dixfield, Peru and Mexico, which have sufficient population without it.—Andover, Rumford, No. 8, and Howard's Gore form a very convenient class and have 1849 inhabitants, or sufficient for a representative without Woodstock and Hamlin's Gore. Woodstock and Hamlin's Gore form a very convenient class, with Sumner on the east. And Bethel, which has not sufficient population for a representative, (the Resove to the contrary notwithstanding) forms a very convenient class with Newry. Thus all the classes are very conveniently formed, and all of them constitutionally formed by the ruling number 1725, "according to the rule and proportion." When it is so evident, that the proposed classification is so much more equal and convenient, some may be ready to inquire why it was not adopted by the Legislature? Reader, in this country we have parties—parties that are led by dishonest men and villains too. If Woodstock and Hamlin's Grant had been annexed to Sumner, as proposed, the Andover district would then have been republican, and would elect a representative opposed to Jackson and reform.—The little districts of Bethel and Buckfield, and the Greenwood district, are all opposed to republican principles, and uniformly side with the British party.

For all the foregoing reasons the apportionment in Oxford County is unconstitutional. The following arrangement is offered as a substitute for that part of the Resove relating to the same county, and is made "according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution, and the ruling number, 1725, viz.:

Resolved, That seventeen representatives be apportioned to the County of Oxford, as follows:—Livermore one; Paris, one; Turner, one; Canton and Jay, one; Dixfield, Peru, and Mexico, one; Weld, Berlin, Carthage and No. 1 first range, one; Rumford, Andover, No. 8, and Howard's Gore, one; Hebron and Oxford, one; Brownfield and Porter, one; Bethel and Newry, one; Hiram, one for 1832, 4, 6, 8, 40; Denmark, one for 1833, 5, 7, 9, 41; Hartford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 41; Lovell, one for 1833, 5, 40; Fryeburg, one for 1832, 3, 5, 7, 8, 40, 1; Greenwood one for 1834, 5, 9; Buckfield, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Swaden, one for 1834, 9; Norway, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Gilead, one for 1834, 9; Waterford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 9, 41; Albany one for 1832, 8; Fryeburg Addition and Fryeburg Academy Grant, one for 1835, 40.

The population of these districts or classes, may be seen in the following table.

	Pop.
Livermore	2455
Paris	2307
Turner	2216
Canton and Jay	2035
Weld, Berlin, Carthage, and No. 1, first range,	1804
Hebron and Oxford	2016
Dixfield, Peru, 666, and Mexico 344	1900
Rumford, 1123, Andover, 399, No. 8, 200, and Howard's Gore, 127	1849
Sumner, 1099, Woodstock, 573, and Hamlin's Gore, 77	1749
Brownfield and Porter	1777
Hiram 1026 5 years, Denmark 954, 5 do.	1980
Bethel, 1620, and Newry, 345	1665
Hartford 1297, 7 years; Lovell, 3 do. 697	1994
Fryeburg 1332, 7 years, G. Greenwood 694, 3 do.	2046
Buckfield 1509, 8 years—and Sweden 487, 2 do.	1996
Norway 1712, 8 years Gilead, 377, 2 do.	2089
Waterford 1123, 6 years, Albany 387, 9 do;	
Fryeburg Addition and Academy, 239	1749

The foregoing six districts are the same as in the Resove. Dixfield, Peru, 666, and Mexico 344, 1900 Rumford, 1123, Andover, 399, No. 8, 200, and Howard's Gore, 127, 1849 Sumner, 1099, Woodstock, 573, and Hamlin's Gore, 77, 1749 Brownfield and Porter, 1777 Hiram 1026 5 years, Denmark 954, 5 do. 1980 Bethel, 1620, and Newry, 345, 1665 Hartford 1297, 7 years; Lovell, 3 do. 697, 1994 Fryeburg 1332, 7 years, G. Greenwood 694, 3 do. 2046 Buckfield 1509, 8 years—and Sweden 487, 2 do. 1996 Norway 1712, 8 years Gilead, 377, 2 do. 2089 Waterford 1123, 6 years, Albany 387, 9 do; Fryeburg Addition and Academy, 239, 1749

1. From an examination of this apportionment in connection with the table, it appears that the numbers "fifteen hundred was too small to apportion all the representatives to the County of Oxford, and it is so increased as to give the number of representatives according to the rule and proportion," viz. to 1725.

2. The Constitution says—"Each town having the ruling number of inhabitants, shall elect one representative."—Livermore, Paris and Turner, are the only towns which have the ruling number, or 1725 inhabitants, and each has a representative.

3. The Constitution says, that "towns and plantations *duly organized*, not having the ruling number of inhabitants, shall be classed into districts containing that number." By the arrangement proposed, "all the towns and plantations *duly organized*, not having the ruling number of inhabitants for the county, or 1725, are classed into districts," or associated in classes containing "that number." All "plantations not *duly organized*," are laid out of the case. Every class contains 1725 inhabitants or the ruling number. If any town or plantation be subtracted from any class, the class so diminished, would not contain the ruling number. On the other hand, if any town or plantation should be added to any class, that class would be increased in population beyond the ruling number 1725, unjustly, and contrary to the plain meaning of the constitution.

4. The classes are made as equal, as can be, varying in the new classes only from 1749 to 2089, or only 340. The Sumner and Waterford classes, which are the smallest in the new arrangement, contain each 1749 inhabitants, or only 706 less than the town of Livermore; so that the variation in the size of the classes is 333 less than by the Resove.

5. The classification is not only much more equal than by the Resove, but as "convenient as may be" according to the constitution. It has already been shown how much more convenient the proposed arrangement is, than the apportionment in the Resove.

6. The towns of Hartford, Waterford, Fryeburg, Greenwood, Albany, and Hiram, have a separate representation by the new arrangement, agreeably to the determinations of said towns.

Having now exposed the various dis-

advantages of the *Gerrymander*, and the various reasons why the new arrangement should have been adopted in lieu of it, the writer will remark, that he knows of no objection that a reasonable man can make against the arrangement; unless it is objected that separate representation is assigned to Buckfield, Norway, Sweden, Gilead, Denmark, Lovell, Fryeburg Addition and Fryeburg Academy Grant. The Jackson party however, cannot make this objection, because they have by the *Gerrymander*, assigned separate representation to Lewiston and Wales, though those towns did not determine against a classification.

For all the foregoing reasons the apportionment in Oxford County is unconstitutional. The following arrangement is offered as a substitute for that part of the Resove relating to the same county, and is made "according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution, and the ruling number, 1725, viz.:

Resolved, That seventeen representatives be apportioned to the County of Oxford, as follows:—Livermore one; Paris, one; Turner, one; Canton and Jay, one; Dixfield, Peru, and Mexico, one; Weld, Berlin, Carthage and No. 1 first range, one; Rumford, Andover, No. 8, and Howard's Gore, one; Hebron and Oxford, one; Brownfield and Porter, one; Bethel and Newry, one; Hiram, one for 1832, 4, 6, 8, 40; Denmark, one for 1833, 5, 7, 9, 41; Hartford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 41; Lovell, one for 1833, 5, 40; Fryeburg, one for 1832, 3, 5, 7, 8, 40, 1; Greenwood one for 1834, 5, 9; Buckfield, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Swaden, one for 1834, 9; Norway, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Gilead, one for 1834, 9; Waterford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 9, 41; Albany one for 1832, 8; Fryeburg Addition and Academy Grant, one for 1835, 40.

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OXFORD OBSERVER.

the declining years in the country affording them competence—to aid his friends—and promote the best interests of his country have been the great objects at which he has aimed. How far he has succeeded in the first, those parents still live to say. How sweet he has made their declining years in the bosom of his own family, they feel and can testify. In the domestic circle no one can be more loved—as a neighbor no one more kind, and more respected—as a friend no one more sincere and ardent.

Of his political principles all who know him, can witness that he has been an undeviating, a decided republican of the old school. His course open, frank and manly. While he never would compromise his own principles he has never been disposed to think that others might honestly differ from him, and that difference of political opinions ought not to sever the bonds of private friendship, or sunder the ties of good neighborhood. Hence he has always been free from a persecuting spirit.

With what ability he has sustained the cause of Republicanism in this State the public will judge.

It is true Mr. Goodenow does not idolize General Jackson; and on the great question of American principles on which the politicians of the country divide, Mr. Goodenow fearlessly steps forth as their advocate and friend.

Such is DANIEL GOODENOW.— Fellow Citizens, will you support him? I contrast him not with the present Governor. I leave that for you.

OXFORD.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the independent electors of Oxford, To you the question is soon to be submitted, whether this state is to be governed by republican principles, or whether it shall suitor to the dictation of a few leaders of the Jackson party. There was a time when the people of this nation were divided into two political parties, the republicans and federalists.— The struggle between them was a struggle for principles—the republicans triumphed, and their principles were long since adopted as the principles of government. The great body of federalists who resisted the promotion of Mr. Jefferson, became satisfied with the administration of the republican party, and have united with them in the support of a republican government. The causes of the controversy between the republicans and federalists, have ceased to exist; and that man must be a blockhead or a rogue who does not know it. Yet, it is a fact, that there is in this state a party, the leaders of which is composed of upstart federalists—cast off republicans—ambitious intriguers, and determined office seekers, who style themselves the pure republican party, and who are determined to hold every office in the gift of the people. Are any independent enough to oppose them? no matter if they have been republicans from youth until their heads have become frosted by age;— no, not if they are the purest patriots of our land, these upstarts will brand them as federalists, and point the finger of scorn at them; while the Jackson papers from the Globe, down to that echo of the Eastern Argus stiled the Jeffersonian, with its rewarded editor, will raise the cry of federalism, federalism. This party by their intrigues and deception, obtained a majority in the state the past year; but by their acts, they have forfeited the confidence of the people, and rendered their party unpopular. The apportionment act so called, which cuts the state into districts so that a minority may rule, has no precedent for anti-republicanism in this country. What then can exceed in impudence the pretensions of these men to the appellation of republicans. To oppose the claims of this party, is the duty of every friend of his country. It is time for the friends of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—the friends of the constitution of the State,— to awake—to think—and to act. It is time for them to support men whose principles are republican, and whose conduct correspond with their principles.— Both parties have nominated their candidates for office. You will have the privilege of deciding whom you will exalt to be your rulers—to make your laws—and to promote your best interest.— Can you vote for those men whose conduct the past year cast so foul a blot on the history of this state? We hope better things of you. Let Gov. Smith retire to private life, that he may reflect on his past life. There may yet be space left him for repentance. Cast your vote for Mr. Goodenow for Governor,— his opponents do not impeach his honesty—his integrity—his talent—nor his republicanism. If he is capable and honest, why not elect him? Gen. John Turner and James Osgood, Esq. are offered to you as candidates for the Senate. These gentlemen are pretty generally known throughout the county,— and when known they will receive the votes of the independent of all parties,— for they are men in whom the people can confide. Not so with the Jackson candidates, their only chance of success depends on their being so little known, for when known, few if any will vote for them.

A VOTER.

Mr. P. (Jacksonite) C., what vote have you got?

Mr. C. (a poor man) For J. G. Hunton, Sir, I think this is the best.

P. Heave that vote down, and take this for S. E. Smith Esq. This is the vote for you.

C. No sir, I choose this for Mr. Hunton.

P. (assuming all the pomposity of a pagan monarch) Mr. C. you take this vote and carry it in, or I'll make you sorry for it.

C. Well, sir, I can take it, but I like Mr. Hunton best.

P. I don't care who you like best.

A Citizen. Mr. P., is that the way you buy men's bodies and souls—with rum?

P. You don't give away any rum.

And the said P. not liking to be scrutinized immediately made his disappearance, and C. though trembling for future consequences, carried in the name of J. G. Hunton.

Now sir, Mr. P. cannot help having the self-evidence that he has as strong a hold on the hearts of his neighbors as the Devil had upon the globe, when he said to Jesus Christ:—I will give you the whole earth for a possession if you will do thus and so; when in fact he owned not an inch of land in the universe.

Mr. P. a year or two ago professed to be an Adams man, and perhaps would have appeared as well to have held to that profession still, but, as it is believed, having had a promise of an office if he would turn, he did turn and is now a true heroine, and rewarded for his hurring.

L.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

STATE ELECTION—MONDAY SEPT. 12.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DANIEL GOODENOW.

OXFORD COUNTY.

JOHN TURNER, } SENATORS.

JAMES OSGOOD, }.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

HENRY RUST.

REGISTER OF DEEDS FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

ZADOC LONG.

FOR THE SENATE.

GUMERLAND COUNTY.

NOAH HINKLEY,

JOSEPH S. JEWETT,

PHINEHAS VARNUM,

SILAS BLAKE.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

JONATHAN G. HUNTON,

ELIAKIM SCAMMAN,

TIMOTHY BOUTELLE.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

DANIEL STEWARD, JR.

MILFORD P. NORTON.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SYMS GARDNER,

JAMES DRUMMOND,

MOSES SHAW,

WILLIAM McELLLAN.

YORK COUNTY.

JOSEPH PRIME.

HORACE PORTER,

JOHN A. MORRILL.

HANCOCK (Western District.)

JOSEPH L. STEVENS.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON (Middle District.)

JOHN G. DEANE.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.

We must confess, that we never entertained high expectations of the capacity of the President for the administration of civil affairs; but we have been greatly disappointed, for we find him far inferior to what we expected.

Coming into office with the greatest applause and enthusiasm, and by a large majority of the electoral votes, the whole country was before him for the selection of a Cabinet. He selects a cabinet, which all his press, pronounce, the mirror of all that is excellent and even perfect.

Yet within about two years, this excellent Cabinet, is dissolved by the President himself; and the affair is involved in mystery; for the President pronounces them all excellent officers.

—If they were excellent officers, why were they (Berrien, Ingham and Branch) dismissed? No

doubt they are men of truth. They all say,

that the President threatened to remove them,

if they would not resign or invite Mrs. Eaton

to their large parties. Thus the President de-

nies, but says, there was such want of harmony,

that the operations of the Government suffer-

ed. Which shall we believe, the President or his Cabinet? When the Cabinet was dissolved, the President assigned a false cause, for he assigns his own sovereign pleasure to reor-

ganize the whole Cabinet, because, Eaton and Van Buren had concluded to resign, (and insin-

uates there was no want of harmony.) This

was not the true cause, and the good sense of

the people would not receive it. The President endorsed the good character of the dismissed Secretaries, and the people demand of them, why they were dismissed, or in other words compelled to resign? They all agree, that they were dismissed, because they would not compel their families to associate with Mrs. Eaton, a woman, whom the citizens of Washington had excluded from respectable Society. And then the President finding, that the people were better satisfied with the account given by the dismissed officers than with his own, plunged again into the mire and invents a new lie, to cover the disgrace of the former.

The charges or some of the complaints against the federal Administration may be summed up as follows:—

1. The President was pledged by his letter to Mr. Monroe to use his influence “to exterminate that monster party spirit,” and this pledge he has violated, by an exclusive appointment of his own friends to office and an unrelenting proscription of the opposers of his election.

2. He was pledged not to appoint members of Congress to office—this pledge he has violated to an alarming extent.

3. He was pledged to decline a re-election—

4. He has professed to be the leader of the exclusive democratic party—and yet contrary to all precedent from the elder Adams to 1829, he has appointed three federalists to his Cabinet. Mr. Berrien, Mr. McLane, Mr. Taney, besides the appointment of others in numerous instances throughout the Country. We do not object to the men—but to the party crisis.

5. He has rewarded or punished editors to an extent unreasonable, and alarming to the liberties of the citizens.

6. He thiro his Postmaster General, (whom he would not suffer to resign, while good officers were removed) has corrupted the Post Office

7. He has wantonly and extravagantly wasted the people's money, by the removal of almost all our foreign ministers, at an enormous expense to our government, and also by the creation of many new offices.

8. He has surrendered the Colonial trade to Great Britain for an equivalent, rendered useless, by means of discriminating duties laid upon our exports, when carried to British Islands in our own vessels.

9. He has surrendered our claims upon Denmark for scarcely a fraction of the amount due our citizens.

10. He has nominated persons to the Senate, who after holding their stations six months or more, that body have rejected for immoral character, by an unanimous vote.

11. Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, he has re-appointed to office, persons rejected by that body.

12. Taking advantage of the absence of Senators, he has re-nominated and thus procured the appointment of persons whom a full Senate had rejected.

13. He procured a treaty with the Turks in an unconstitutional manner, which received the rebuke of some of his best friends.

14. He appointed John Randolph, minister to Russia a person who has been notoriously crazy for several years. This individual we are informed was to receive full pay, \$3000 outfit, \$9000 salary, a government vessel to carry him out in, &c. &c., but was to reside where he pleased, and do what he pleased. And accordingly, after visiting Russia, and spending nine days in the metropolis, he retreated to England where he has been ever since!

We had calculated to sum up some of the sins of Jacksonism, but we find as we proceed, their number before us does not appear to diminish, we do not appear to have made any progress, the catalogue would seemingly extend to infinity, and therefore we pause for the present.

NOMINATION FOR SENATORS.

The British party have nominated Jairus S. Keith and Samuel Gibson. We could not ask our opponents for a better nomination for us.— With regard to Mr. Gibson we know nothing personally, but understand he is the same gentleman, who was last winter Representative from Denmark, &c., and supported the party in all their obnoxious measures, and violations of the Constitution, such as Healing acts, Germymen, Party Reports, &c. &c. Now if this candidate is the same man, and the people have more regard for their Constitution, and Liberty than they have for party, they will support Mr. Gibson to remain where he is. But if they have more regard for party than they have for their liberties, their rights and their Constitution, then they will support Mr. Gibson.

We put the question, as it should be put, will the British party or Jackson party, notwithstanding their zeal against American Manufactures, support the Constitution against their party, or their party in violating the Constitution?

With regard to Jairus S. Keith we do not like to speak. Is it not most manifest, that he is totally unfit, and unworthy of the office? Is Mr. Keith capable? We put it to the good sense of the electors in Oxford County. He is a lawyer by profession, and how has he distinguished himself? Is he not surpassed by most of the members of his profession in the County? Mr. Cole, Judge Duna, Levi Stow, &c. &c. This nomination, we are persuaded cannot be swallowed.

But again are the wool-growers and mechan-

ics of Oxford to be represented in the Senate by members of the British party, men who are opposed to the protection of American industry? We hope not.

Fellow citizens, we can confidently recom-

mand to you John Turner and James Osgood

as every way worthy of your confidence. They are good men and true, able and faithful. And the democratic party of the country which mainly consists in the protection of American Manufactures, we are confident, they will not desert. They are disposed to use their influence for the protection of the wool-grower, the mechanic and workingman.

It is said that James Osgood was formerly a

federalist. We care not what he was, so long

as we know that, he is now in favor of the protection of American industry. It is also said

that Jairus S. Keith was formerly a republican.

We care not what he was, so long as we know

that he is now opposed to the protection of do-

mestic industry, which is the democratic policy

of the country. If Mr. Keith formerly held

sound principles and has deserted them, we are

no longer ready to support him. But we fur-

ther object to supporting him, he has never

qualified himself in proportion to his means and

unfit.

The electors of this County, may remember

that Judge Parrish came into this County as

a democrat, and that he supported the tariff in

1816, and that he wrote an address to his con-

stituents upon the subject, showing the neces-

sity of the policy.

Judge Parrish was then a democrat, he was supported by democrats, and

as a democrat, and this was then the democratic

policy. Judge Parrish continued to support Mr.

Monroe and Mr. Adams, and the same policy

till the year 1828. In the year 1828, after

Judge Parrish was elected Senator he veered a-

round, and opposed Mr. Adams, the tariff, and

OXFORD OBSERVER.

POETRY.

The following stanzas are from the pen of Hugh Peters, Esq., formerly of Hartford, Conn. He emigrated from his native state to pursue his profession of the law in Ohio; but owing to circumstances not detailed, is supposed to have put a period to his existence. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 10th ult. says that his body was recently found floating in the Ohio river. The following poem was written on his leaving Hartford, about twenty years ago.

MY NATIVE LAND.

"My native land, Good Night."—BRYAN.

The boat swings from the pebbled shore,
And proudly drives her bow,
The crested seas roll up before;
You dark grey land I see no more,
How sweet thou seemest now!

You dark grey land, my native land,
Thou land of sea and pine,
I'm speeding from my golden land;
But can I wave a farewell hand

To such a shore as thine?

I've gazed upon the golden cloud,
Which shades thine emerald sod;
Thy hills, which Freedon's care has plow'd
Which nurse a race that have not bow'd

Their knees but aught to God;

Thy mountain floods which proudly fling
Their waters to the fall—
Thy birds which cut with rushing wing,
The sky that greets thy coming spring,

And thought thy glories small.

But now ye've shrunk to yon blue line
Betwix the sky and sea,
I feel, sweet home, that thou art mine,
I feel my bosom cling to thine—

That I am part of thee.

I see thee blend'd with the wave,
As children see the earth
Close up a sainted mothers grave;
They weep for her they cannot save,

And feel her holy worth.

Thou mountain land—thou land of rock,
I'm proud to call thee free;
Thy sons are of the Pilgrim flock,
And nerve'd like those who stood the shock

At old Thermopylae.

The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
The children wear them still—
Proud deeds these iron men have done,
They fought and won at Bennington

And bled at Bunker Hill.

There's grandeur in the lightning stroke,
That rives thy mountain aye;
There's glory in the giant oak,
And rainbow beauty in the smoke,

Where crystal waters dash

There's music in thy winter blast,
That sweeps the hollow glen;
Less sturdy sons would shrink aghast
From piercing winds like those thou hast

To nurse thine iron men.

And thou hast gome, aye living pearls,
And flowers of Eden hue;
Thy loveliest are thy bright-eyed girls,
Of fairy forms and ethin curls,

And smiles like Hermon's dew—

They've hearts like those they're born to wed,
Too proud to nurse a slave,
They'd scorn to share a monarch's bed,
And sooner lay their angel head

Deep in their humble grave.

And I have left thee, home, alone,
A pilgrim from thy shore,
The wind goes by with hollow moan,
I hear a sigh a warning tone—

"Ye see your home no more!"

I'm cast upon the world's wide sea,
Torn like an ocean wave;
I'm cast away far—far from thine,
I feel a thing I cannot bear—

A bruised and broken reed.

Farewell, my native land, farewell!
That wave has hid the now—

My heart is bowed as with a spell,

This rending pang!—Would I could tell
What ails my throbbing brow!

One look upon that fading streak

Which bounds that eastern sky;
One tear to cool my burning cheek,

And then the word I cannot speak—

"My native land—good bye."

H. P.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Constellation.

NOW AND THEN.

A Dutch farmer up the river, who deemed his own shrewdness more than an even match for that of "de tam Yankees," was one evening sitting before his door, with a mug of cider in one hand and a pipe in his mouth, when he was accosted by a stout looking man from the eastward with a pack on his shoulder.

"Good evening, mister—do you want to hire a man to work for you?"

"Vy, vat ish dat to you, replied the Dutchman, slowly taking the pipe from his mouth; "subboso I does, and subbose I does not; vat deu."

"O, nothing, nothing," said the traveller, leisurely taking the pack from his shoulder, and helping himself to a vacant seat, "I merely asked for information."

"Vell, subboso I does want to hire, vat may you ax; or in the virst blace, vat can you do?"

"I can do a variety of things, such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, making hay and keep accounts upon a pinch, and pare apples upon a winter evening, and drink cider, and smoke a pipe, and all them little chores."

"You be tam mit your citer and pipes! I can do dat mine own self, as vell as any other man—and as vor keeping de counts, I would not trust you not any tam Yankee—I know do much for dat—But vat will you ax de year for varmin' by de mont?"

"Thirteen dollars a month, with my board and washing."

"Dirdeen dollars! dat is do much—Pedween you and me, I wants to hire a man, but I will not kive rich a brice. I can kit de besht hants vor den dollars de mont."

"That is very low wages; I could have got more and staid at home."

"Very vell; you can ko pack akin as zoon ash you likes; dat ish nottin to me, I knows vat I knows—and no tam Yankee shall come Baddy ofer me."

"Is ten dollars a month the most you will give a stout fellow like me?"

"Yaw."

"I suppose you will allow me the privilege of taking a mug of cider and smoking a pipe now and then, at your expense?"

"O yaw, yaw; I dont minds dat. A muck of citer and a pipe ish not much vor now and den. You're a pig aple paddied man, vat can airn den tollars a mont, if you can eirn a benny, vit de schmokin and zo vort into de pargin. Yacecup Yahler knows vat he ish apout; let him alone vor dat."

The bargain was struck without any further haggling, and the traveller was invited into the house, took supper, and retired to rest. In the morning he informed the Dutchman that as he had proved himself so hard at a bargain, he should require a written contract specifying the particulars, and especially the drinking and smoking now and then.

"O, vor dat matter, I vill kive you de writing very villingly. Here, Brom, ko and dell dat are schquire Gobble to vetch himself here in a twinklin, mit his inkhorn, to unwrite dat rascally contract."

"There's no use in it," said the Yankee, "you can't unwrite it, nor break it up, nor get over it, nor round it."

"Brom, i-zay," persisted the Dutchman, "vetch dat schquire here formit—I'll zee if de zame hand can't unwrite de contract dat rit it."

Brom was accordingly despatched for the schquire, who came, and after wisely considering the matter, was of opinion that the contract was good—that the Yankee went strictly according to the letter—and that the letter and the spirit were one and the same thing.

"Den-he has got round me arter all, hey," exclaimed the Dutchman, with an air of the deepest chagrin. "I raly do't I vas more ash a match vor any cheatin, Yankee in the whole land. Vell youmous schquire here, long mit his inkhorn.

"Stay, stay, Yahler," said the hired man: "you needn't give yourself that trouble; I can draw the writing myself."

"You!" exclaimed the Dutchman; "O yaw, I dare say you can do it; but de dyvel drust you. Vor mine bart I knows better ash dat—you dont come ofer me mit de 'Yankee pass.' I zay Brom, you ko and vetch dat are coot-for-nottin schquire here, long mit his inkhorn."

"Squire Gobble soon came, and the contract was drawn up according to form. The hired man took care to have the exact words of the bargain inserted, wiz—

"That he was to have ten dollars a month for on year, and have the privilege of smoking and drinking cider now and then.

The Dutchman put his mark to the contract, and then requested the schquire to read it, that he might see whether it was correct. He listened with attention, and when the schquire had concluded, he said:—

"O yaw—dat ish all right—dat ish no more ash I agreed to—he ish to schmoke and trike citer now and den at mine exchpense—dat ish all right. Shquire Gobble, you may ko home mit your inkhorn; and you tam Yankee may ko to work."

"Certainly," returned the Yankee; but in the first place I'll smoke a little, and take a mug of cider."

"Vat! you begin to schmoke and trike citer zo quick?"

"Yes, I'll just smoke and drink a little cider now, and then I'll—

"Vell, you schmoke out your pipe pretty suple, and den you come out to work in de fielt behind de barn."

Having given these directions, the Dutchman departed to his work, expecting the hired man would follow him in the course of two or three minutes. But he waited a long time, without seeing any thing of the Yankee. At last he got out of all patience, and went in a rage to the house to see what the fellow was at. There he found him with a pipe in one hand and a mug of cider in the other, alternately puffing and quaffing, as though that was the only business of the day.

"Vy, you tam Yankee rascal!" broke forth the Dutchman, an't you got tone schmoking yet?"

"I have the privilege, you know," said the hired man quietly, "of smoking now and then and taking a drop of cider."

"Yaw, yaw, put you're not to schmoke and trike all de time. You must come out to work behind de parn vere I dell you, and you must come quick too: I shall not come arter you more ash vone more, I can schwear to you."

With that the Dutchman flung out of the house in a great passion, and went again to his work. But the Yankee to his astonishment did not make his appearance. After working for some time in no very pleasant humor, he determined to post back to the house, and send the rascal adrift. When he entered he found him still engaged with the pipe and the mug of cider.

"Well, Madam Witch," cried he; "what news from the air?"

"I'll tell you," returned she, in a whisper:—"I'm just now from—Square with the news—that a certain married lady, on a visit to the Countess of—, is this instant eloped."

Off flew the husband, like an arrow, from a bow. No tidings of his lady in—

—Square. He returned home in a great embarrassment, and desired the mask in character of a Witch, to step into an adjoining room. She attended.

"Witch or no Witch," exclaimed he, "tell me this instant, where's my wife?"

"Here, my love!" said she, taking off her mask.—He flew into her arms,

May all Christmas Gambols prove e-
qually as innocent.

The enraged Dutchman seized a chair and was about suiting the action to the word, when the Yankee reminded him of the contract. Pulling the paper from his pocket, he said:

"I have a right by of this instrument, under your own hand, to smoke and drink cider 'now and then'; and so long as I go according to contract, you have no reason to find fault. Now as you perceive, I smoke;" giving a few leisurely puffs; "and then as you perceive, I drink cider," lifting the mug to his mouth and taking a hearty swig.—And now I smoke

again—and so on—all according to contract."

"Yaw, put you schmoke and trike citer all de time; you do nottin else put schmoke and trike citer."

"Very well," returned the hired man, "I'm not bound to do more than is specified in the contract. I merely smoke and drink cider now and then; and if now and then takes up all the time, it's no fault of mine, you know, it's strictly according to contract."

"De tyvel take de condract, and you too—you tam Yankee rascal! Put I'll let you know I vont schtand it—I'll have it broken up. Here, Brom, you ko and dell schquire Gobble to vetch himself here in a twinklin, mit his inkhorn, to unwrite dat rascally contract."

"There's no use in it," said the Yankee, "you can't unwrite it, nor break it up, nor get over it, nor round it."

"Brom, i-zay," persisted the Dutchman, "vetch dat schquire here formit—I'll zee if de zame hand can't unwrite de contract dat rit it."

Brom was accordingly despatched for the schquire, who came, and after wisely considering the matter, was of opinion that the contract was good—that the Yankee went strictly according to the letter—and that the letter and the spirit were one and the same thing.

"Den-he has got round me arter all, hey," exclaimed the Dutchman, with an air of the deepest chagrin. "I raly do't I vas more ash a match vor any cheatin, Yankee in the whole land. Vell youmous schquire here, long mit his inkhorn."

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